Chicago Daily Tribune

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VOL. VIII.—OLD SERIES. CHICAGO ILLINOIS, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1854. NEW SERIES.—VOL. II.

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

BY HENRY FOWLER & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

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The Daily Tribune.

THE LONGEST NIGHT IN A LIFE.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

It was one of those old-fashioned winters, in the days of the Georges, when the snow lasted on the ground for weeks, when railways were unknown, and the electric telegraph had not been dreamed of save by the executive Countess of Lovelace, when the mails had been irregular for a month past, and the letter-bags which did reach the post-office had been brought thither with difficulty. The newspapers were devoid of all foreign intelligence, the metropolis knew nothing of the doings of the provinces, and the provinces knew little more of the affairs of the metropolis, but the columns of both were regarded with accidents from the inclemency of the weather, with heart-rending accounts of starvation and destitution, with wonderful escapes of adventurous travelers, and still more adventurous mail-coachmen and guards. Business was almost at a stand still, or was only carried on by fits and starts; families were made uneasy by the frequent long silence of their absent members, and the poor were suffering great misery from cold and famine.

The south road had been blocked up for nearly a month, when a partial thaw almost caused a public rejoicing; coaches began to run, letters to be dispatched and delivered, and tether-bound travelers to have some hope of reaching their destination.

Among the first laides who undertook the journey from the west of Scotland to London at this time, was a certain Miss Stirling, who had, for weeks past, desired to reach the metropolis. Her friends assured her that it was a foolhardy attempt, and told her of travelers who had been twice, nay three times, snowed up on their way to town; but their advice and warning were of no avail. Miss Stirling's business was pressing, it concerned others more than herself, and she was not one to be deterred by personal discomfort or by physical difficulties from doing what she thought was right.

So, she kept to her purpose, and early in February, took her seat in the mail coach for London, being the only passenger who was booked for the whole journey.

The thaw had continued for some days; the roads, though heavy, were open, and with the aid of extra horses here and there, the first half of the journey was performed pretty easily, but tediously.

The second day was more trying than the first; the wind blew keenly, and penetrated every crevice of the coach; the partial thaw had but slightly affected the wild moorland they had to cross; thick heavy clouds were gathering from the east-southeast, and as the coach reached a solitude roadside inn, the snow began to fall fast, both the guard and coachman urged their solitary passenger to remain there for the night, instead of bringing the coach to a stand for hours in the parts of the next stage. Miss Stirling hesitated for a moment, but the hints which were now no more a pleasant place to be snowed up in, so she ordered their carpet-bags, and, gathering her furs more closely around her, she wrapped herself into a corner of the coach. Thus, for a time, she lost all consciousness of outward things in sleep.

A sudden lurch awoke her; and she soon learned that they had stuck fast in a snow drift, and that two-thirds of the journey would be accomplished on foot. The guard, mounting one of the leaders, set off in search of assistance, while the coachman comforted Miss Sterling by telling her that as nearly as they could calculate, they were only eight or two from the squire's, and that if the squire would lend her half a dozen of his men to dig out the coach, and supported her from there to the squire's house, she would be in time for dinner. It was not the first time that the squire had got the mail bags out of a snow drift—by that means.

The coachman's expectations were fulfilled. Within an hour, the distant tinkling of the sledge bells and the bearer lights were seen gleaming afar; they rapidly advanced nearer and nearer; and soon a hearty voice was heard hallooing them on. A party of men with shovels came to their assistance, a strong arm lifted Miss Stirling from the coach, and supported her from thence to the sledge, where a warm rug and almost before she knew where she was, she found herself in a large hall, brilliantly lighted by a blazing wood fire. Numbers of children's faces were gathered round her, and eager eyes were gazing curiously upon her, kindly hands were busied in removing her wraps, and pleasant voices welcomed her and congratulated her on her escape.

"Ay, ay, Mary," said her host, addressing his wife, "I told you that the sleigh would have plenty of work this winter, and you see I was right."

"As you always are, uncle, a merry voice or child's laugh replied. "We all say at Hazlitree, that Uncle Atherton never is at fault."

"Atherton! Hazlitree!" repeated Miss Stirling in some amazement, "and uttered in that familiar tone! Ellen, Ellen Middleton, is it possible that you are here?"

A joyful exclamation and a rush into her arms was the young girl's ready reply to this question. "Uncle and aunt," she cried, "Mary, don't you know your old friend Miss Stirling?"

Mrs. Atherton fixed her soft blue eyes on the stranger, in whom she could at first scarcely recognise the bright-haired girl whom she had not seen for eighteen or twenty years; but by degrees by the satisfied look which succeeded, she was Ellen Stirling still, with the same laughing eyes that had made every one love her in the school at Hazlitree. Explanations followed, greeting which followed, and cordial the welcome Mrs. Atherton gave her old friend as she congratulated herself on having their Ellen under her control, and on the chance which this good fortune to Mr. Atherton's exertions in rescuing her.

"All the worst chances, too, that by to-at home at present," she said; "the expect to have been in Scotland, but the state of the roads in this bleak country has kept him prisoner here for weeks."

"And others as well," Miss Middleton added, "but both children and grown people are only too thankful to have so good an excuse for staying at home at Midtest." And then, laughing, she told her friend how the disappointment of Miss Sterling for that night, for the house was as full already as it could hold.

"Oh," said her aunt, "we shall manage very well. Indeed it is very classic."

She smiled as she spoke; but it struck Miss Stirling that the question was, nevertheless, a puzzling one, as she took the first opportunity of asking her to take no trouble on her account, a chair by the fire was really all the accommodation she cared for, as she wished to be in readiness to resume her journey as soon as the snow could thaw.

"Nothing shall induce me to consent to that, Ellen," Mrs. Atherton answered cheerfully. "I cannot let you, premises you a state room, for every bed in the house is full, and I know you will not allow any one to be moved for your accommodation; but I have the chamber still at your service, which, except in one respect is all that you could wish."

"Which is, of course?" said Miss Stirling gaily.

"Oh, no; it is not that! I had it fitted up for my brother William when he used to be here more frequently than of late, and it is often occupied by him; but, except under such circumstances, it is detached from the house, I have, of course, never asked any lady to sleep there till now."

"Oh! if that be all, I am quite willing to become its first lady occupant," said Miss Sterling, briskly. So the matter was settled, and orders were given to prepare the gardiner for the unexpected guest.

The evening passed pleasantly; music, dancing, and games made the hours flit merrily past. It was late when the usual hour for retiring to rest arrived, and Miss Stirling, under her hostess' guidance, found herself in the pleasant, cheerful little apartment. The crimson hangings of the bed and window looked warm and comfortable in the blazing fire, and the snow-white curtains of the lattice gave more light, and not less warmth, than those which were drawn close to the hearth. On the table, which stood in the middle of the room, was placed a tray containing wine, biscuits, and fruit, that, such as call a "one hearted thing." There was much to tell of what had befallen them since they had last met, and they were deeply interesting to them two whose youth had been passed together; there were mutual recitals of future plans to be discussed; and various of days to be talked over; mutual inquiries to be made, and information to be given, so that it was long before the hour of midnight struck, and Miss Atherton and Miss Stirling wished each other good-night. She had already passed the threshold to go where she was to be lodged for the night, when Miss Stirling said to her, "Do have the fire kindled in my room, Mrs. Atherton, and let me have my own maid with me. I am not at all nervous, but I will send my maid with the key at eight precisely. Good night."

"Good night."

They parted; and Miss Stirling, standing by the window, watched her friend across the narrow black path, which had been swept clear of snow to make a dry passage from the house to the pavilion. A ruddy light streamed from the hall door as it opened to admit its mistress and gave a cheerful friendly aspect to the scene; but when the door closed and shut out that warm comfortable light, the darkened yards, the pale moonlight shimmering on the shrouded trees, and the stars twinkling in the frosty sky, had such an aspect of solitude as to cast over her a kind of chill that made her half repent having consented to quit the house at all, and let herself be locked up in this lonely place.

Yet what had she to fear? No harm could happen to her from within the chamber; the door was safely locked outside, and strong sticks were guarded the window; there could be no possible danger. So, drawing her chair once more to the fire, and stirring it into a brighter blaze, she took up a little Bible which lay on the dressing table, and read some portions of the New Testament.

CONCLUDED TO-MORROW.

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The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1854.

THE NEWS.

The Illinois Legislature passed a New York act on yesterday afternoon, with news from Liverpool up to the 15th, being four days later.

There was a still further reduction in the rates of flour for the week, ranging from three to four shillings, and 2 dollars on wheat of six pence.

There has been no change in the Eastern question, but every indication confirms the certainty that the Russian ultimatum was rejected. It was reported that the Czar had ordered his troops to cross the Danube forthwith; the 1st Division of the British fleet sailed on Saturday, and France had sent a confidential minister to Napoleon.

A great earthquake had occurred, which took off the lives of 3000 persons.

From great Washington and New York despatches we have some very conflicting accounts of the doings of Governor Mc Cushing and Mr. Speaker Partridge.

FLAMES IN NORWAY.

The news lately received from Norway is of a very alarming character. To a great portion of that country there is a scarcity of food. The sufferings of the people, in consequence, are so great, if they do not cannot obtain help, that very many of people of Iceland endured in the year 1847. In the most fruitful seasons in Norway there is never more than a bare subsistence. It is comparatively a barren country, very mountainous and rocky; only 400 square miles, mostly cultivated here and there, among the mountains and hills, and these are scarcely ever free from frost. In a clear time, of the season and general crops, which are seldom in those districts, there is always a scarcity for the necessaries of life. Never, however, has the scarcity been so great as now. Some districts are entirely destitute of bread. Barley, which is generally used by the lower classes in preference to anything in the latter season, has risen 50 per cent per barrel, or corresponding with the new harvest. Corn-fed cattle are wanting and fat or no cattle a day. We may well conclude that there must be great suffering among the poor. We understand that the Norwegians in Wisconsin are making contributions for the assistance of their countrymen at home; and they also in this city are making efforts in the same direction.

It has been suggested to Mr. Yon Schneidau, the Swedish and Norwegian Vice Consul in this City, and to the Rev. Mr. Unonius, pastor of one of the Scandinavian congregations, that an appeal might be made to our citizens generally, for alleviating the sufferings of their poor Northern brethren, and the Swedish and Irish did what, under the circumstances, was the most sensible thing—commence a subscription paper. This morning, some of the gentlemen above named, and others, met at the office of Mr. Yon Schneidau, and appointed a committee to canvass the city, and already over 100 dollars have been subscribed. Let the Scandinavians of Chicago, for the many acts of charity which have of late years been shown by them to the Scandinavians emigrants who have arrived in this city.

We hardly realize the subject to-day; but will refer to again hereafter. In the meantime we hope that those who are able to do so will promptly give their donations to the fund, for none are more deserved of patient, and should they be called on to subscribe toward the relief of those who are likely to suffer from starvation, let them remember that they have much a charitable ground.

THOS WASHINGTON.

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THOS WASHINGTON.

Among the almost countless rumors which we receive from Washington, is one to the effect that General Cleaves has written another letter further defining the President's position with regard to the Nebraska-Kansas bill. So far as relates to the bill itself, we do not suppose that Mr. Pierce will entirely adhere to his original statement, but nevertheless since Gen. Cleaves, the "bottle of whiskey" as the senate-wag-ee he used to speak of, is quibble as to the exact words he used in speaking of the matter. It appears that the President expressed his surprise that the bill should meet with opposition from "the free men of the North"—Southern crossing the Free Soilers—instead of from the "slave men of the North." This is the difference between twelve dozen and three dozen. In the second house of argument Colonel Cleaves appears to have placed the Presidential position in exact opposition to that in the first.

A report is afloat in Washington that Count Sartorius Mercy is preparing his recall of the vacillating and imbecile course pursued by the President with regard to Cuba. It is said that any war rumor or backing out from the demands upon Spain for indemnity in the Black Warrior affair, before the country.

FROM MEXICO.

Dates from the city of Mexico to the 6th inst. inform us that the Assembly had on the 3d of that month declared Santa Anna President for five years, with full power in person against Gen. Alvarez, the leader of the insurrection at Acapulco. A decree of the Assembly for the government of

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1854.

LOCAL MATTERS.

MEETING OF BANK CLERKS.

At a meeting of the Clerks employed in the Banking Houses of this city, on the 23d of March, called for the purpose of protesting against any change in the present Banking hours, on motion, ORLANDO DAVIDSON was called to the Chair, and S. A. LOWE appointed Secretary.

On motion, the chair appointed Messrs. Willard, Spink and Deering a committee to draw up a remonstrance against a change of hours, and submit the same to this meeting.

The committee then retired and drafted the following petition and remonstrance, which, being reported to this meeting, was, on motion, unanimously adopted, and signed by all the Clerks present:

To the Bankers of Chicago:

GENTLEMEN:—Whereas it has been in contemplation by some of the Bankers to return to the old system of opening their offices; and whereas it is understood that this movement is opposed by a large majority of the Bankers, we, the undersigned Clerks in the several Banks in this city, do most earnestly protest against any alteration in the present hours, (from 10 to 3,) believing that they are sufficient for business purposes, and knowing that they have proved satisfactory to the large majority of your customers, we ourselves would urge the following reasons against any change:

Our business being of such a nature as to require the closest and most unremitting attention on the part of the Clerks, and confining them closely to the desk during the business hours, we deem it a duty on the part of the employers to endeavor in every reasonable manner to make those hours as short as is compatible with the business itself, in order that the Clerks may have some daylight in which to rest from their labor and obtain that exercise so necessary to health.

We also feel that it is more convenient to perform our work entire without closing the office. The time before 10 o'clock we have found useful in counting packages received by express, disposing of the correspondence, and posting our books without interruption from customers, and by closing at 3 o'clock we have more time to give due attention to the closing up of the business of the day.

And for these reasons, and for many others that might be mentioned, we do again most earnestly and heartily protest against any change of the present hours, from 10 to 3—hours so important to us, and of so little consequence to you, as it can make no difference in point of business if unanimously adhered to. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Geo W. Deering,	J C Barber,
Thos H Noble,	Alfred Spink,
E K Willard,	J A Skinkle,
J D Cole, Jr.,	I. D Hubbard,
L C Ellsworth,	J G Rose,
S A Lowe,	Robt Rainey,
C H Larmoine,	W. A. Tyrrel,
John A Tyrell,	Elias Greenbaum,
J Dyhrenfurth,	H. H Blake,
J.C Wright,	P R Forrest,
J B Parsons,	I. P Smith,
Thos A Cook,	J Waddell,
L. E Alexander,	J. J Hite,
James E Ludlow,	Henry Greenbaum,
O Davidson,	F C Long,
Samuel S Phelps, Jr.,	O W Fuller,
J W Trickham,	W E Bayley.

On motion, the chair appointed Messrs. Wright, Forrest, and Willard a committee to wait upon the Bankers and request an answer to said petition and remonstrance, and report at a meeting to be held to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock.

CHICAGO, March 23.

At o'clock P. M., met pursuant to adjournment. O. DAVIDSON in the chair.

The meeting being called to order, Mr. Wright, chairman of the committee appointed to wait upon the Bankers, reported that all the Bankers, with the exception of two, were willing to continue the present hours, but that Mr. Willard, of George Smith & Co., and Mr. I. H. Burch, declined assenting to our request.

The following preamble and resolutions were then offered, and after considerable discussion, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It having been contemplated by some Bankers in this city to extend the present business hours, and whereas, application having been made to all to continue the same, to which affirmative answers have been received from all with but two exceptions, therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be and hereby are unanimously tendered to those Bankers who so promptly responded, and readily assisted to our request.

Resolved, That in their ready acquiescence we recognize a proof of that liberal spirit which pervades all well governed institutions, and which is of as much importance to us as Clerks, while it reflects credit upon our employers.

Resolved, That while regretting the refusal of two of our Bankers to comply with our request, we would express our deep sense of the injustice done us, consisting from but two among so many in authority.

Resolved, That in the result of our application, we recognize the benefit inherent in the one man power, which then foolishly opposed so many opponents and which has so often proved injurious to the best interests of mankind.

On motion, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published.

On motion, adjourned sine die.

O. DAVIDSON, Pres't.

S. A. LOWE, Sec'y.

RESIGNATION OF JOHN B. TURNER.

To the Board of Water Com. of the City of Chicago.

GENTS:—The members of the Board with whom I have been associated on the execution of the important Water Works of this city, are aware that the period in the progress of the work had arrived some time since, when I proposed retiring from the Board. My withdrawal has been procrastinated somewhat, in consequence of imputations having been made against my official conduct by the Common Council of the city, and having been desired an investigation by a Committee of the Council who had been invited by us to make such investigation at the office of the Board, where all of our acts might be scrutinized fully by the search and documents therein. I appreciated the interests of the city may suffer from my contemplated action in the Board, under the embarrassing circumstances in which I am placed. I therefore beg leave to tender my resignation as Water Commissioner of the city of Chicago, to take effect on the 31st day of March.

In withdrawing at this time, I do not desire to shrink from an investigation by the constituted tribunals, or any other fair investigation, of any and all of my acts as Commissioner, either by common or commission, and shall hold myself ready to answer any charges that have been or may be hereafter preferred against me as such Commissioner.

In taking leave of the Board, I take this opportunity to say that I shall ever feel a lively interest in the success of the Chicago City Hydraulic Works, and judging from the demonstration of the plans and works now on our completion, I have the fullest confidence that their capacity "to supply the inhabitants of the city with pure and wholesome water," will more than fulfil whatever was promised by us, whatever else may be said by the ignorant, or unfaithful contractors—or by slanders covertly made, or by evil designing demagogues, nothing only self-aggrandizement or personal malice at the expense of honesty of purpose and the well earned reputation, acknowledged skill, and success of a faithful Engineer.

Yours most respectfully,

JOHN B. TURNER.

Chicago, March 30th, 1854.

☞ The weather still continues cold, and fires are an indispensable agent both to comfort and to health. In view of which fact we wish to call attention to the advertisement of F. TRUMP & Co., corner Wilbank Sixth Waterstreet, in reference to their excellent Kennett Coal.

☞ A. H. & C. Berly, 123 Lake street, are also in receipt of Putnam's Monthly for the ensuing month. A hasty glance at the contents of this number have convinced us that it is a gem.

☞ We are indebted to Hon. Wm. H. Bissell M. C. for speech by Congressional Agent.

FOR CHICAGO.—The schooner L. M. Mason was to have left Buffalo on Monday evening, for this port, for shipping at Ashley for a cargo of lumber.

RUN GRAND RIVER.—The propeller Peoria has not arrived yesterday morning from Grand River, and will leave on Saturday evening next, on her return. Messrs. Haughkaugh & Shepard are her agents.

A GREAT SENSATION.

DR. DR. A. L. ADAMS'S LIVER BALSAM is creating a great sensation everywhere. We hear of its good works from all quarters. It is thought not possible that we have in so short a time, and it was planned to do, but we have been almost overwhelmed by the orders that have come in for it. We would say to any desirous of trying it, that we will take it back if it does not do as represented. We would also say to any desirous of trying it, that we will take it back if it does not do as represented. We would also say to any desirous of trying it, that we will take it back if it does not do as represented.

DR. C. HERRISON'S FEMALE DISSOLUTION may be had at the Drug Stores generally, at Chicago. It is the only preventive that can remedy ever offered to the public for the cure of female complaints generally. For diseases of the womb, dizziness of the head, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN WEST,
197 Lake Street 197
CARPET
AND
FURNISHING WAREHOUSE.
The above establishment is now open, with a choice selection of
NEW GOODS.

CARPETS, from 31 Threeply, 1 yd. and upwards, all the new and beautiful patterns, from the most elegant Velvet, to the common Rag Carpet, at the lowest prices. Also, Oil Cloths, Hearth Rugs, Mats, Floor Matting, &c. &c. &c. JOHN WEST, 197 Lake st.

FAMILY LINENS, Table Cloths and Napkins, Linen and Damask, Towels, Towelling, Diaper, Doyles, Crash, &c. &c. &c. JOHN WEST, 197 Lake st.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, PAPER HANGINGS, Window Shades and Curtains, Hats and Curtain Fixtures, Curtain Trimmings, Gimps, Fringes, Tassels, Cords, &c. &c. &c. JOHN WEST, 197 Lake st.

HARRY HANSON,
Commission Merchant and Dealer in Produce, Flour, Provisions, &c. &c. No. 84 Lake st., Chicago.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TABLE CUTLERY, Pocket Knives, &c. &c. &c. at No. 2 S. DUDLEY & CO.

WHIPS & LASHES.
WHOLESALE.
BOWER & BRO.,
NO. EIGHT, CLARK STREET.
☞ The highest market price paid for Lashes.

MORE NEW GOODS!
ANOTHER LARGE ARRIVAL
OF Irish Embroideries.
Those Goods were imported for us direct from Belfast, and are of the most beautiful patterns. Ladies are invited to call and examine them at
STANLEY & HUTCHINS'.

Wholesale Hardware House
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
Dealers in
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, TIN-PLATE, &c.
HAVE in store and offer for sale on reasonable terms, a full and direct assortment of goods in their line, which may be found desirable, to which we invite the attention of dealers.
Chicago, March 1, 1854.

BURWELL & TOWERS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Are now receiving their Spring Stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, which they will make to order in the latest style, and warrant to give satisfaction. Also, a large and well selected assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods, which they will sell at the lowest cash prices. Call at No. 2 Clark st.

Kidder's Gas Regulator.
THE SUBSCRIBER, having been appointed Agent in Chicago for the sale of the above Regulator, is now prepared to sell, to consumers of Gas, at manufacturers' prices, Regulators of the following sizes, warranted in the best manner:
Regulators of 30 burners, in copper tube.
" " 50 " " "
" " 100 " " "
" " 200 " " "
" " 300 " " "
" " 500 " " "
" " 1000 " " "
Also, Regulators of any size required. Gas Fixtures, Burners, Globes, &c. &c. &c. Gas Fitting, in connection with the above, promptly executed. Orders left at the Gas Office, corner of Lake and Wells sts., will receive prompt attention.
HENRY PARKINS.
Chicago, Dec. 30, 1853.

Chicago and Rock Island Railroad.
Notice is hereby given to Subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, that the Directors have made a call of Ten Dollars per share, payable at the Office of the Company, in Chicago, on the 1st day of May next.
By order of the Board.
ALEX. T. STUART & CO.
Treasurers.
New York, March 15, 1854.

Notice is hereby given to Subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, that the Directors have made a call of Ten Dollars per share, payable at the Office of the Company, in Chicago, on the 1st day of May next.
By order of the Board.
ALEX. T. STUART & CO.
Treasurers.
New York, March 15, 1854.

STUART, ANDERSON & CO.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
PRODUCE, SALT, LUMBER, &c.
WAREHOUSES ON WATER STREET,
PEORIA, ILLINOIS.
Proprietors of the Chicago and Peoria Line of Canal Boats.
Liberal cash advances will receive particular care, and a share of patronage solicited.
Peoria, March 15, 1854.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT
ANNOUNCEMENT.
TO THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.
DR. A. L. ADAMS' LIVER BALSAM
COMES GREETING!
Dr. A. L. Adams'
NEW TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL.
DR. A. L. ADAMS' LIVER BALSAM,
THE GREAT PANACEA OF DISEASE,
Is offered to the afflicted of the United States of America, as a sure cure of Liver Complaint in all its forms, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Dizziness of the Head, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Nausea at the Stomach, Bilious Fever, Bilious Colic, Fever and Ague, Fever and Ague Cake, Pain in the Side, Back and Joints, Piles, Worms, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Ulcers, Blotches, Boils, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Pain in the Breast, Liver Complaint, Dropsy

BANKS.

CITY BANK.

We continue to receive on deposite

Current Deposits,

and to do a general

BANKING BUSINESS.

Exchange on the principal cities for sale.

HENRY ECKHARDT.

mh1-3m

THE UNION BANK OF ILLINOIS.

Foster, Frary & Co.,

EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE,

NO. 69 LAKE ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

EXCHANGE ON THE EAST AND SOUTH. ALSO, IN GOLD AND SILVER.

Deposits received and interest allowed.

E. L. FOSTER, Cashier. E. J. FRARY, Prest.

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Commercial Exchange Company

BANKING

AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

CORNER CLARK AND RANDOLPH STREETS,

OPPOSITE DEARBORN STREET.

EXCHANGE on the principal cities for sale.

Deposits received and interest allowed.

mh1-3m

American and Foreign Agency,

IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE undersigned is now in Washington, and will attend to the collection of claims before Congress, the Departments, and the Courts of the United States.

He will also procure Patents for Inventions, and attend to the purchase and sale of Public Lands, and will act as a general Agent for the transaction of business at the Capital.

Refers to Hon. Lewis Cass, Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, Hon. Jesse D. Bright, Hon. Geo. W. Jones, Hon. Wm. R. King, Hon. Jas. Shields, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Hon. Jas. Bell, Hon. Jas. Dixon, Hon. Jas. Pearce, Hon. Jas. Cooper, Hon. Jas. M. Mason, Hon. Jas. A. Pearce, Hon. Jas. Guthrie, Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, Hon. Jas. Buchanan, Hon. Jas. K. Polk, Hon. Jas. Madison, Hon. Jas. Monroe, Hon. Jas. Gadsden, Hon. Jas. Harlan, Hon. Jas. Thompson, Hon. Jas. Campbell, Hon. Jas. Pollock, Hon. Jas. Ewing, Hon. Jas. Clarke, Hon. Jas. Duane Doty, Hon. Jas. Wilkinson, Hon. Jas. Watson Webb, Hon. Jas. Gordon Bennett, Hon. Jas. Brooks, Hon. Jas. Watson, Hon. Jas. Hamilton, Hon. Jas. Madison Cutts, Hon. Jas. Lanman, Hon. Jas. Fenimore Cooper, Hon. Jas. Hall, Hon. Jas. Kent, Hon. Jas. Hall, Hon. Jas. Kent, Hon. Jas. Hall, Hon. Jas. Kent